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NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

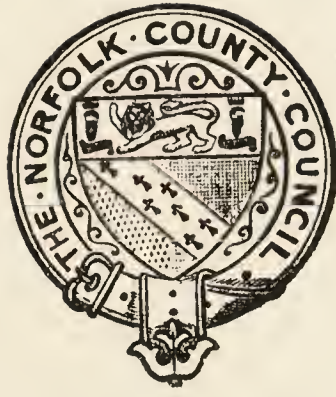
of the

*School
Medical Officer
for 1941*



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Medical Officer
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preface	4
Blind Children	15
Co-operation	15
Deaf Children	15
Defective Children ... ..	...15, 16
Dental Treatment ... ..	... 9, 16
Epileptic Children ... ..	... 16
Following Up ... ..	... 7
Infectious Diseases ... ..	... 10
Medical Inspection	6, 7, 16
Medical Treatment	8, 9, 16
Numbers and Attendances ... ..	... 5, 6
Nurses—Work of ... ..	... 7
Orthopædic Treatment ... ..	... 11
Physical Training ... ..	...12, 13
Provision of Meals ... ..	...14, 15
Scabies ... ..	... 10
Staff ... ..	... 5
Tables—Elementary ... ..	...17—19

PREFACE.

At the request of the Board of Education this Report again has been curtailed and deals mainly with the effects of present conditions upon the health of the school children.

Routine medical inspection was carried out at the majority of schools and special visits were paid to most of the remaining schools for the re-examination of children previously found to have a defect.

It is gratifying to record that, in spite of the war, the nutritional state of the children does not appear to have been affected adversely. This can be attributed largely to the increased provision of school meals, milk and other forms of supplementary nourishment.

During the year, 58·45% of the children requiring dental treatment were treated. This figure has been increasing slowly and is the highest yet recorded.

The staff—medical, dental, nursing and clerical—have carried out their duties loyally and without stint, in spite of the many difficulties experienced.

T. RUDDOCK-WEST.

Public Health Department,
29, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
August, 1942.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for 1941

STAFF.

The following changes have taken place in the staff of the School Medical Service :—

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

M. M. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B.—Appointed 21st January.

A. J. O'Connor, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.—Appointed 6th February. (Also acts as Medical Officer to the County Isolation Hospital.)

Christina S. Webster, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.—Terminated 26th March.

C. Margaret McLeod, M.B., Ch.B.—Resigned 31st August.

ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS.

C. Baines, L.D.S.—Called up for service with H.M. Forces 13th June.

D. M. Bryant, L.D.S.—Appointed 14th July.

DENTAL ATTENDANTS.

Miss J. A. M. Hewitt—Appointed 27th January.

Mrs. D. M. Smith (née Leveridge)—Resigned 31st October.

Miss B. St. Quintin—Appointed 3rd November.

Miss N. E. Francis—Resigned 30th November.

Miss W. E. Attoe—Appointed 1st December.

SCHOOL NURSES.

Mrs. C. Wainwright, Cert. Nurse—Appointed 24th March.

Mrs. A. M. Knott, Cert. Nurse—Resigned 31st March.

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGEON.

G. K. McKee, F.R.C.S.—Deputising from July for H. A. Brittain, M.A., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., who is on military service.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

NUMBERS AND ATTENDANCES.

At the end of the year there were in the Elementary Education area of the Administrative County, 453 Public Elementary Schools, 219 being Provided and 234 Non-Provided, having 486 Departments. In addition, there were 33 temporary schools opened mainly for the education of evacuated children.

On the 31st December there were on the school registers 36,295 Norfolk children, 1,169 being under the "legal age" at which attendance should be commenced, and 5,047 evacuees. The average attendance of Norfolk children for the year ended 31st March, 1942, was 30,558, a percentage of 87·39.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Until February, the modified scheme of medical inspection outlined by the Board of Education in Circular 1523 was followed, but since then the full routine inspection of children in the appropriate age groups has taken place, together with the examination of "specials" and "defectives". Nutrition surveys were carried out at all routine inspections.

430 departments had a normal routine inspection and 29 departments the modified inspection. 145 departments were visited for the purpose of examining children previously found to have a defect, and one of these departments had a second visit. Other details are given in Table I on page 17.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

15,367 children had a routine inspection, a figure which is 3,500 more than in the last complete pre-war year and of these 2,719, or 17·69%, had defects (excluding those of nutrition, uncleanness and dental diseases) for which treatment was considered necessary.

(a) Nutrition.

Of the children seen as "routines", 12·8% had excellent nutrition, 73·1% normal, 13·9% slightly sub-normal and 0·2% bad. The following comparison with previous years may be interesting :—

Year		A (Excellent).	B (Normal).	C (Slightly sub-normal).	D (Bad).
1935	...	17·5	68·2	13·8	0·5
1936	...	12·4	73·1	14·1	0·4
1937	...	11·1	74·3	14·4	0·2
1938	...	12·3	72·5	15·1	0·1
1939	...	16·2	68·8	14·7	0·3
1940	...	13·4	73·5	13·0	0·1
1941	...	12·8	73·1	13·9	0·2

Whilst the percentage of children with excellent or normal nutrition has decreased from 86·9 to 85·9 when compared with 1940, yet it will be noticed that there is a percentage increase of 1·1 in comparison with 1938, the last pre-war year. As a matter of fact, this figure is higher than for any pre-war year for which such records have been kept and indicates that the nutritional state of the children has not so far been adversely affected by war-time feeding.

With but one or two exceptions, each department had a nutrition survey of all children in attendance. In some instances, two such surveys were arranged during the year. Apart from the assessment of the nutritional state of the 15,367 children examined as "routines", the Assistant School Medical Officers conducted 23,595 other examinations, some children being

examined on two occasions. Excluding those children having a full routine inspection whose nutrition has already been commented on, 14.2% had "C" nutrition and 0.2% "D".

(b) Uncleanliness.

107 cases of uncleanliness of the head or body were found at routine inspections, a figure which shows that the incidence of uncleanliness has now been reduced practically to a pre-war level. This is confirmed by the figures relating to the cleanliness inspections held by the nurses.

(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

1 case of ringworm of the scalp, 10 of the body, 25 cases of impetigo, 86 of scabies, and 144 of other non-tuberculous conditions were reported amongst "routines", including a number for observation only. Scabies, which was only occasionally met with a few years ago, is now the chief problem under this heading, a question which is referred to later in the report.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

668 cases of defective vision and 143 of squint were reported for treatment in the routine age groups. These figures are proportionately higher than those for the more recent pre-war years and are mainly accounted for by the relatively large number of evacuees included. Out of 4,397 evacuees examined, 323 needed treatment for defective vision and 50 for squint. 82 cases of blepharitis, 7 of conjunctivitis, 5 of corneal opacities or ulcers, and 8 of other conditions also needed treatment.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

Treatment was recommended for 95 cases of chronic tonsillitis, 74 of adenoids, 282 of chronic tonsillitis and adenoids and 19 of other conditions amongst children seen as "routines".

(f) Other Defects.

The figures for other defects do not call for any special comment.

FOLLOWING UP.

The assistance rendered by Local Care Committees and Head Teachers in following up cases requiring treatment is a most valuable asset and is greatly appreciated. Without such assistance the work could only be undertaken at considerable expense by the employment of additional staff.

WORK OF THE NURSES.

The work of the 9 School Nurses has continued more or less as in previous years. Children were treated by them for minor ailments at clinics, schools and homes. Considerably more time is now spent in following up cases of scabies and children in need of extra nourishment. As mentioned in the paragraph under the heading "Provision of Meals", Cod Liver Oil and similar preparations supplied by the Committee are distributed by the Nurses.

Figures relating to the work done in connection with verminous conditions are shown on page 19.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Under Education Committee's Scheme.

(i.) Minor Ailments treated at School Clinics.

Disease.	Individual children treated.	Cured.	Still to attend.	Left or refused treatment.
Impetigo	218	205	11	2
Scabies	74	64	3	7
Ringworm of Scalp	1	1	—	—
„ „ Body	10	9	1	—
Other Skin Diseases	339	277	54	8
Minor Injuries	956	921	32	3
Discharging Ears	43	28	8	7
Other Ear Diseases	26	23	1	2
Blepharitis	39	29	9	1
Conjunctivitis	12	12	—	—
Other Eye Diseases	94	86	5	3
Enlarged Glands	39	28	9	2
Verruinous	145	116	24	5
Miscellaneous	91	66	25	—
	<hr/> 2087 <hr/>	<hr/> 1865 <hr/>	<hr/> 182 <hr/>	<hr/> 40 <hr/>

(ii.) Minor Ailments treated at School or Home.

Disease.	No. of cases followed up.	Cured.	Still under treatment.
Impetigo	242	170	72
Scabies	218	98	120
Ringworm of Scalp	18	5	13
„ „ Body	20	13	7
Other Skin Diseases	35	23	12
Ear Diseases	40	16	24
Eye Diseases	73	39	34
Minor Injuries	259	188	71
Miscellaneous	27	14	13
	<hr/> 932 <hr/>	<hr/> 566 <hr/>	<hr/> 366 <hr/>

(iii.) Defective Vision.

711 children were examined by Assistant Medical Officers, of whom 57 were referred to Ophthalmic Specialists, and in 504 cases glasses were prescribed. By the end of the year glasses had been supplied in 413 cases. In addition, 344 children were examined by Ophthalmic Specialists and 12 by approved General Practitioners. Glasses were prescribed in 266 cases and in 246 instances had been supplied by the end of the year.

5 children were referred to a specialist for an opinion as to suitability for admission to Special Schools.

(iv.) **Nose and Throat Defects.**

Operative treatment for the removal of enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids was authorised in 310 cases, 199 at Hospitals and 111 by approved general practitioners.

187 children had their tonsils and/or adenoids removed during the year.

10 children were referred to the Consulting Aural Surgeons for advice and 2 had ultra-violet light treatment.

(v.) **Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**

20 children with ear disease or defective hearing were referred to the Consulting Aural Surgeons for advice.

14 children suffering from otorrhœa have been treated by District Nurses under an arrangement made with the Norfolk Nursing Federation.

(vi.) **Ringworm of the Scalp.**

1 child had X-ray treatment.

(vii.) **Alopecia.**

1 child had ultra-violet light treatment.

(viii.) **General Debility.**

Ultra-violet light treatment was provided for 1 child.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

As in previous years, all children attending elementary schools were offered necessary dental treatment.

Although the major part of the surgical work was carried out in our travelling surgeries, it was found necessary to increase the number of monthly fixed clinics from 17 to 18, and, at some centres, to make these clinics bi-monthly.

Certain changes in staff took place during the year. Mr. C. Baines joined the Forces in June, and was replaced by Mr. D. M. Bryant in July, and an additional Dental Attendant commenced duty in the Downham Market district in January.

This year a greater number of children were treated and a higher percentage of acceptances obtained than in any previous year—and this in spite of the many difficulties which the present abnormal conditions entail. 63·36% of the children inspected were found to require treatment, and of these 58·45% were treated.

In order to reduce the statistics to a simple figure, it is only necessary to compare the number of "refusals" with the total number of children inspected. It will then be found that, at the end of the year, 73·67% of the children either had sound teeth at the time of inspection, or possessed them after treatment had been carried out.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

An epidemic of measles which commenced in the autumn of 1940 continued until August. This was the worst outbreak of the disease for several years.

156 departments were closed on account of outbreaks of the following :—

Disease.	No. of Closures.	No. of School days closed.
Influenza, coughs and colds ...	95	457
Measles ...	92	803½
Whooping cough ...	4	57
Chicken pox ...	2	9
Cleansing of premises ...	4	6
	197	1332½

612 certificates in respect of 243 departments were issued when the attendance fell below 60% and was reasonably attributable to the prevalence of epidemic disease.

SCABIES.

This contagious disease was very prevalent throughout the year, affecting both Norfolk and evacuated children. So far as Norfolk is concerned, the widespread incidence of the complaint is definitely a war-time product. If properly treated, and infested bedding and clothing disinfected, sufferers should be cured within a week or a fortnight. Unfortunately, however, many people do not consult a doctor or apply to the Local Sanitary Authority for disinfestation of bedding and clothing, with the result that children are absent from school for prolonged periods.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Health, the County Council has provided a Sick Bay at which evacuated children under 16 years of age who are suffering from scabies can have residential treatment and use has also been made of Sick Bays set up by neighbouring Authorities. There was no special accommodation during the year for the treatment of Norfolk children but a number were admitted to Public Assistance Institutions.

Head Teachers are asked to report all known or suspected cases, and these are then followed up by the School Nurses and kept under observation. One of the chief difficulties in the treatment of scabies cases in a rural area is the lack of bathing facilities in the homes.

In November the Ministry of Health issued the Scabies Order, 1941, giving Local Sanitary Authorities power to examine persons suspected to be suffering from scabies, to require persons to present themselves for treatment at suitable centres, and to cleanse, treat or destroy infested articles. It is hoped that by the exercise of these powers the spread of this complaint will be controlled, but there is one weak point in that it has not been made a notifiable disease. Until this is done many cases will still remain unknown to the Local Authorities, particularly amongst adults. Particulars of school children known to be sufferers are sent to the District Medical Officers of Health for their information and necessary action.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

(i.) Ascertainment.

394 new cases were added to the register during the year and 65 cases have been transferred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Scheme, having commenced school attendance or attained the age of 5 years.

(ii.) Clinics held by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

33 clinics were held during the year, 22 at the Jenny Lind Hospital and 11 at King's Lynn. 178 new cases were examined and 199 re-examinations made, making a total of 377 examinations by the Surgeon.

(iii.) Institutional Treatment.

7 cases were receiving treatment at the commencement of the year, and 29 others were admitted during the year. 12 cases were in institutions at the end of the year.

The 36 children treated in institutions occupied beds for a total number of 3,556 days.

(iv.) Supply of Surgical Apparatus.

41 vouchers for the supply, alteration and repair of special boots, leg instruments, spinal supports and other splints have been issued.

(v.) Services of Orthopædic Nurses.

The nurses made 3,894 visits to children of school age. A total of 5,972 visits was made to all patients under the scheme.

(vi.) Cases on the Register.

There were 1,550 cases on the current register at the end of the year, 174 of these being evacuees.

(vii.) Cases Discontinued.

424 cases have been discharged from the Scheme during the year, as follows :—

Cured	...	...	...	...	...	48
Much improved—no further treatment required	...				...	152
Left school—no further treatment advised	...				...	122
Treatment would not benefit	...	...	...	...	...	3
Treatment not necessary	...	...	...	...	...	40
Removed from County	...	...	...	...	...	19
Treatment refused	...	...	...	...	...	19
Private treatment	...	...	...	...	...	1
Died	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lost sight of	...	...	...	...	...	18
						<hr/> 424 <hr/>

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Organisers of Physical Education report as follows :—

1. Staff.

The Committee decided upon a scheme which aims at the strengthening of the physical training staff for Elementary Schools and for post-school work, and at the same time solves the familiar difficulty of providing qualified physical training teachers for the smaller Secondary Schools. Under this scheme the County is to be divided into five areas, in each of which there will be two Physical Education Advisers, a man and a woman. These Advisers, working under the general supervision of the Organisers, will undertake part-time work in a Secondary School, part-time advisory and instructional work for the post-school population, and part-time advisory work in the Elementary Schools of their area. Owing to war conditions the scheme can only be adopted gradually, and appointments will be made as opportunity offers.

2. Elementary Schools.

(a) GENERAL CONDITIONS. The return of many of the evacuees made it possible for more normal conditions to operate in those schools where the physical education programme had been interrupted or curtailed owing to pressure on the school accommodation. There were few schools where it was not possible to make the pre-war use of the available space. Another severe winter considerably handicapped the outdoor work in many parts of the County.

(b) EQUIPMENT. The shortage of supplies became more acute during the course of the year, but it was still possible to provide a limited number of footballs, smaller balls, ropes, and other small items. The normal supply of rubber shoes was also considerably curtailed.

(c) SWIMMING. At six schools (Dereham Boys' Central, Dereham Girls' Central, Hunstanton P., Hunstanton Evacuees, Thetford Boys' and Thetford Girls') swimming instruction was assisted by grants from the Education Committee. This figure compares with eight in the previous year. At least one school carried out a programme of swimming instruction without financial assistance, but there was some falling off in the total number of schools where swimming instruction was given owing to the withdrawal of facilities as a result of war conditions.

3. Training of Teachers.

(a) Saturday morning meetings were held at Martham, Hingham and Long Stratton, and provided an opportunity for teachers in these areas to meet to discuss all aspects of physical education in schools.

(b) Two women teachers from Senior Schools attended a three months' physical education course at Homerton Training College, and two other teachers attended Summer School courses.

(c) At four Centres (East Dereham, Stalham, Downham Market and Diss), the Board of Education arranged short two-day courses for infant teachers and opportunity was given for discussion of physical education in the infant programme.

4. Physical Recreation with Adolescents and Adults.

(a) LEADERS' TRAINING COURSES. Ten members of the Norfolk teaching staffs attended National Courses in Physical Recreation during the Easter and Summer vacations. In addition, three training courses for women leaders were held in the County. These courses consisted of ten meetings and were taken by trained gymnasts under the supervision of the Committee's Organisers of Physical Education.

(b) CLASSES UNDER "EVENING INSTITUTE" AND "PANEL OF INSTRUCTORS" SCHEMES. During 1941 some 40 physical recreation classes were organised under either the Evening Institute regulations or the "Panel of Instructors" Scheme.

These classes included keep-fit work, gymnastics, country dancing and games and in some centres formed part of the activities of Youth Clubs, and in others were arranged as separate groups.

(c) GRANT-AIDED CLASSES. In addition to the 40 classes mentioned above, eleven centres undertaking some form of physical recreation received financial assistance from the Committee.

(d) GAMES' EVENINGS. During the summer, Games' Evenings were held in 13 centres in the County and in addition, in seven other centres the winter-time classes changed over to summer outdoor activities. On an average, some 600 young people took part in outdoor games each week.

(e) VISITS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF RECREATIVE PHYSICAL TRAINING.

(i.) The Committee were again able to arrange for representatives of the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training to work in the County for part of the summer months. During a week in May, preliminary visits were made with the Committee's Organisers to centres where outdoor games were to be held later. In June, the two senior representatives assisted the local teaching staffs of six towns to organise the initial meetings of the games' centres. Later, in July, an assistant representative was able to follow up this preliminary work by again visiting the centres to give further advice and help.

(ii.) COURSES. In four centres the representatives of the Central Council conducted half-day sessions of physical recreation, thus providing further material for the use of leaders of recreative classes. Approximately 186 attended these sessions.

5. Conclusion.

It will be noted that while under difficult circumstances general interest has been maintained by teachers in the schools, there has been a considerable development of physical activities in connection with the Service of Youth.

MADGE W. SEGGER.
J. WILKINSON.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

The following table shows the extent to which milk has been provided :—

	MILK PAID FOR BY PARENTS.			MILK PAID FOR BY COMMITTEE.				
	No. of Depts.	No. of Children.	No. of $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. botts.	NORFOLK CHILDREN.		EVACUEES.		
				No. of Depts.	No. of Children.	No. of $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. botts.	No. of Children.	No. of $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. botts.
January ...	332	21104	379508	161	786	18564	205	4512
February ...	339	22290	397418	166	886	19771	208	5016
March ...	342	22925	447512	172	929	23786	219	5573
April ...	346	24624	365854	180	994	18873	215	4401
May ...	356	25910	570972	185	1029	28505	247	6552
June ...	359	26829	454685	188	1039	22626	263	5613
July ...	345	24433	549295	189	1069	30104	272	6715
August ...	278	18850	74119	154	860	4503	204	1133
September ...	355	24621	436988	193	1008	22998	245	5506
October ...	358	25588	604213	199	1076	31571	265	7677
November ...	370	26651	572724	199	1084	30220	259	7116
December ...	371	26523	454182	200	1114	24463	254	5272
			5307470			275984		65086

There were 36 more departments with a Milk Scheme at the end of 1941 than there were at the end of 1940 and the percentage of children on the school registers who were having milk had increased from 48·8 to 67·4. 1,986,313 more bottles were paid for by parents than in the previous year, and the number of bottles supplied free increased by 104,342.

School Meals.

On the 3rd December, the last date in the year when figures were taken, meals were provided at 65 departments and the number of children paying for meals on that date was 4,226. 28,834 meals were provided free of charge during the year, 214 children having these meals in December.

Other forms of extra nourishment.

In 1937 the Committee instituted a scheme for the free provision of Cod Liver Oil, Maltoline, Virol, Parrish's Food and other similar preparations to necessitous children. During 1941 this scheme was extended to include the provision of these forms of extra nourishment at cost price. In all cases, however, there must be a recommendation on medical grounds. Distribution is arranged through the School Nurses to parents and Head Teachers.

541 individual children were supplied with free extra nourishment through this Scheme :—

Preparation.	No. of cases.	Amounts supplied.
Cod liver Oil ...	61	1508 ozs.
Maltoline ...	315	1283 lbs. 8 ozs.
Maltoline with Iron...	78	259 lbs.
Parrish's Food ...	34	864 ozs.
Virol ...	58	343 lbs. 6 ozs.
Glucose D. ...	2	4 lbs.
Halibut Liver Oil ...	4	100 ccs.
Minadex ...	4	70 ozs.
Vitamins A. and D. ...	1	56 capsules.

Income scale.

The scale which entitles a child to free milk, meals or other forms of extra nourishment is the same in all cases. This scale is frequently under review so as to ensure that it does not operate harshly. Individual cases where the strict application of the scale would do so are dealt with on their merits.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

In spite of the many new problems created for parents by war-time conditions it is clear that they are, generally speaking, fully aware of the importance of maintaining the health of their children and are willing to co-operate with doctors, dentists and nurses with this object in view.

The increasing attention being paid to physical well-being has meant additional work for Head Teachers and their staffs, particularly in connection with the Milk-in-Schools schemes, provision of school dinners and other forms of supplementary nourishment. I would pay tribute to their invaluable co-operation in these spheres and would assure them that any measure of success which has been attained is, to a large extent, the result of their enthusiastic efforts. This also applies in other ways, particularly in the matter of dental treatment.

I would also mention the assistance so readily given by the members of Local Care Committees who still find time, amongst multifarious other tasks, to follow-up the cases for whom the Assistant Medical Officers have advised treatment of one kind or another.

A close liaison is maintained with the Education Office on all matters of mutual concern. Close contact is also maintained with the hospitals and with the general practitioners, who give so much valuable help.

The local Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. have again been active in cases of difficulty. Whilst the present need for women workers is recognised, it is to be regretted that in some instances this entails mothers leaving their children to look after themselves whilst they go out to work. An increasing number of such instances is being brought to light and these are referred to the Inspectors for investigation.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

4 deaf or partially deaf children were admitted to the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children. At the end of the year, 25 Norfolk children were on the books of that school.

31 children between the ages of 7 and 16 years were notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928. They were :—

		Male.		Female.
Incapable of receiving benefit from instruction in a Special School	Idiots	2	...	1
	Imbeciles	5	...	7
	Others	6	...	7
"Special circumstances" cases		—	...	3
		—		—
		13	...	18
		—		—

3 feeble-minded children were admitted to Special Schools and 5 were being maintained at the end of the year.

Children of school age with orthopædic defects needing long-stay residential treatment continue to be admitted to the County Council's Melton Lodge Institution, which since the outbreak of war has been evacuated from Gt. Yarmouth to Cawston Manor.

4 epileptic children were admitted to Special Schools. 7 such children were being maintained at the close of the year.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There are 11 Norfolk Secondary Schools, 5 provided by the Authority and 6 aided, 3 evacuated Secondary Schools working as separate units but using the premises of Norfolk Secondary Schools, and 1 evacuated Technical Institute using separate premises.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The scheme of inspection outlined in last year's report has been continued during 1941, all the schools being visited. All pupils are now examined once a year for the assessment of their nutritional condition.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The same facilities for treatment are provided for Secondary School pupils as for children attending Public Elementary Schools.

108 cases were examined at Eye Clinics by the Assistant Medical Officers and 32 cases by Ophthalmic Surgeons. Glasses were prescribed in 104 instances and by the end of the year had been provided for 92 pupils.

2 pupils were referred to one of the Committee's Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants for advice.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

2292 pupils were inspected, 1586 were advised treatment, and 1066 actually treated by the Committee's Dental Staff. The last figure represents 67·2% of the pupils for whom treatment was advised. Most of the remainder were bona fide patients of private practitioners.

MEDICAL INSPECTION & TREATMENT RETURNS.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Year ended 31st December, 1941.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	5682
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	5923
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	3762
			TOTAL	...	...	15367

Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...				—
			GRAND TOTAL	...		15367

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections	...					13600
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TABLE II.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF
CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE
ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	5682	603	10.6	4129	72.7	935	16.4	15	0.3
Second Age-group	5923	651	11.0	4464	75.4	798	13.4	10	0.2
Third Age group...	3762	719	19.1	2639	70.1	398	10.6	6	0.2
Other Routine In- spections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	15367	1973	12.8	11232	73.1	2131	13.9	31	0.2

TABLE III.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1941.

TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table V.)

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year
under the Authority's Scheme 2889

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects
treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

	Under the Authority's Scheme.
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint) ...	1024
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding these recorded in Group I) 	—
TOTAL 	1024
No. of Children for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed 	764
(b) Obtained 	722

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.
Operative treatment 	187
Other forms of treatment 	2
TOTAL 	189

TABLE IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

1. Number of Children inspected by the Dentists.											
(a) Routine age-groups—											
Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Number	& under 3739	4074	4238	4209	4500	4348	4106	3673	3674	& over 1051	37612
(b) Specials											
			...		...		...		...		400
(c) TOTAL (Routines and Specials)											
						...		...		...	38012
2. Number found to require treatment											
						...		...		...	24087
3. Number actually treated ...											
					...		...		...		14080
4. Attendances made by children for treatment											
								...		...	16265
5. Half-days devoted to:—											
Inspection	...		...		...		...		...	475	
Treatment	...		...		...		...		...	2471	
					Total		...		...	—	2946
6. Fillings:—											
Permanent Teeth			...		...		...		...	6700	
Temporary Teeth			...		...		...		...	239	
					Total		...		...	—	6939
7. Extractions:—											
Permanent Teeth			...		...		...		...	3532	
Temporary Teeth			...		...		...		...	20646	
					Total		...		...	—	24178
8. Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions											
									...		590
9. Other Operations:—											
Permanent Teeth			...		...		...		...	16004	
Temporary Teeth			...		...		...		...	4627	
					Total		...		...	—	20631

TABLE V.—VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ...							4·6
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses ...							160673
(iii) Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean ...							1801
(iv) Number of <i>individual</i> children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 ...							—
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—							
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ...							—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ...							—

